

Westward movement

1. Following the _____ War, the westward movement of settlers intensified in the vast region between the _____ River and the _____ Ocean.
2. The years immediately _____ and _____ the Civil War were the era of the American _____, marked by long _____ for hundreds of miles over unfenced open land in the West, the only way to get cattle to _____.
3. Many Americans had to _____ their lives after the Civil War. They responded to the incentive of free _____ and moved west to take advantage of the _____ of 1862, which gave free public land in the western territories to settlers who would _____ on and _____ the land.
4. _____, including _____ in particular, moved west to seek new _____ after the Civil War.
5. New _____ (for example, railroads and the mechanical reaper), opened new lands in the West for settlement and made _____ profitable by increasing the _____ of production and linking _____ and _____. By the turn of the century, the Great _____ and _____ Mountains regions of the American West were no longer a mostly unsettled frontier, but were fast becoming regions of _____, _____, and _____.
6. The forcible _____ of the _____ from their lands continued throughout the remainder of the _____ century as settlers continued to move _____ following the Civil War.

Immigration

1. _____ to 1871, most immigrants to America came from _____ and _____ Europe (Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden). During the half-century from _____ until _____, most immigrants came from _____ and _____ Europe (Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia, present-day Hungary, and former Yugoslavia), as well as _____ (China and Japan).
2. Like earlier immigrants, these immigrants came to the USA seeking _____ & _____ for their families.
3. Immigrants made valuable contributions to the dramatic industrial growth of America during this period. _____ workers helped to build the Transcontinental Railroad. Immigrants worked in _____ and _____ mills in the Northeast and the clothing industry in New York City. Slavs, Italians, and Poles worked in the _____ of the East. They often worked for very _____ and endured _____ working conditions to help build the nation's industrial strength.
4. During this period, immigrants from _____ entered America through _____ in New York harbor. Their first view of America was often the _____ of _____, as their ships arrived following the voyage across the Atlantic.
5. Immigrants began the process of _____ into what was termed the American "_____." While often settling in _____ neighborhoods in the growing cities, they and their children worked hard to learn English, adopt American _____, and become American _____. The public _____ served an essential role in the process of assimilating immigrants into American society.
6. Despite the valuable contributions immigrants made to building America during this period, immigrants often faced _____ and _____. There was fear and resentment that immigrants would take jobs for _____ than American workers would accept, and there was prejudice based on _____ and _____ differences.
7. Mounting resentment led _____ to limit immigration through the _____ Act of 1882 and the _____ Act of 1921. These laws effectively cut off most _____ to America for the next several decades; however, the immigrants of this period and their descendants continued to contribute immeasurably to _____ society.

Growth of cities

1. As the nation's _____ growth continued, cities such as Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and New York grew rapidly as _____ and _____ centers. _____ in the large cities provided _____, but workers' families often lived in harsh conditions, crowded into _____ and _____.
2. The _____ growth of cities caused housing _____ and the need for new public services, such as _____ and _____ systems and public _____. New York City was the first city to begin construction of a _____ system around the turn of the twentieth century, and many cities built _____ or _____ lines.

Admission of new states

- As the population moved _____, many new states in the Great _____ and _____ Mountains regions were added to the United States. By the early _____ century, all the states that make up the _____ United States today, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, had been admitted.

Industrialization and Inventions

Technological change spurred growth of industry primarily in northern cities.

Inventions/Innovations

1. _____
_(limited liability)
2. _____

3. _____ (_____) and electricity as a
source of power and light
4. _____
(Alexander Graham Bell)
5. _____
_(Wright brothers)
6. _____
_____ (Henry Ford)

Industrial leaders

1. _____ (steel)
2. _____ (finance)
3. _____ (oil)
4. _____ (railroads)

Reasons for economic transformation

1. _____ capitalism and special considerations (e.g., land grants
to railroad builders)
2. The increasing _____ (from immigration and
migration from farms)
3. America's possession of a wealth of _____ and
navigable _____

Discrimination and Segregation

Discrimination against and segregation of African Americans

1. _____ limited _____ for African Americans.
2. After reconstruction, many Southern state governments passed “ _____
_____ ” laws forcing _____ of the races in public places.
3. Intimidation and crimes were directed against African Americans
(_____).
4. African Americans looked to the _____ to safeguard their
_____.
5. In _____, the Supreme Court ruled that
“ _____ ” did not violate the _____
Amendment, upholding the “ _____ ” laws of the era.
6. During the early twentieth century, African Americans began the “ _____
_____ ” to _____ cities in search of jobs and to
escape _____ and discrimination in the South.

Responses of African Americans

1. _____ led an anti- _____
crusade and called on the federal government to take action.
2. _____ believed the way to equality was through
_____ education and _____ success; he
_____ social separation.
3. _____ believed that education was
_____ without equality. He supported
_____ equality for African Americans by helping to form the

_____ (NAACP).

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Progressive Movement: Causes and Goals

The Progressive Movement used government to institute reforms for problems created by industrialization. Examples of reform include Theodore Roosevelt's " _____ " and Woodrow Wilson's " _____ ."

Causes of the Progressive Movement

1. Excesses of the Gilded Age

- a. _____

- b. _____

2. Working conditions for labor

- a. _____

- b. _____

- c. _____

- d. _____

- e. _____

Goals of Progressive Movement

- 1. Government controlled by the _____
- 2. Guaranteed _____ opportunities through government

- 3. _____ of social injustices

Progressive accomplishments

1. In child labor

- a. _____

- b. _____

2. Impact of labor unions

a. Organizations

- i. _____

- ii. _____
_____ (Samuel Gompers)
- iii. _____
_____ (Eugene V. Debs)
- iv. _____

b. Strikes

- i. _____

- ii. _____

- iii. _____

c. Gains

- i. _____

- ii. _____

3. Antitrust laws

- a. _____: Prevents any business structure that "restrains trade" (monopolies)
- b. _____: Expands Sherman Anti-Trust Act; outlaws price-fixing; exempts unions from Sherman Act

Progressive accomplishments

1. In local governments

- a. New forms of government (_____-style and _____-style) to meet needs of increasing _____

2. In state governments

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

3. In elections

- a. _____
- b. _____ (17th Amendment)
- c. _____

4. Women's suffrage

- a. Was a _____ of modern protest movement
- b. Benefited from strong _____ (e.g., _____ B. _____)
- c. Encouraged _____ to enter the labor force during _____
- d. Resulted in the _____ Amendment to the Constitution